The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,913—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 28. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Illusions, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0

Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free to India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Chittagong, Goalpara, Cossimbazar, Patna, Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st August, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 4th September, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

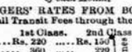
N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	80	Including Wine
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	500	J. Verril	about 28th Aug.
RYDAL HALL	3700	600	Lloyd	To follow.
W ISTOW HALL	3700	600	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	3700	600	W. Brand	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	3100	500	H. Collins	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2472	486	28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	Blyth	1235	200	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Greig	2030	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs. 600
„	Liverpool	„ 600
„	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Graham's Building, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM Messrs. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ..... Rs. 78
Per Kilderkin, Cash 30

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th Aug.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Gates	4th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th „
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 23	760	R. Methven	18th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. C. Babot	25th „
(s) POONAH	3130	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

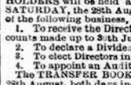
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2726	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	10th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.



SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICES.

THE MANNHEIMER INSURANCE COMPANY, IN MANNHEIM.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue POLICIES on MARINE INSURANCE on favourable terms.

SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

THE BOMBAY DISCOUNT AND MORTGAGE BANK,

6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite Bank of Bombay.

MAKES ADVANCES against Jewellery, Pate, Piece and Fancy Goods, and General Produce and other Valuable Property, also approved Promissory Notes.

For Terms apply to MANAGER between 11 and 5 daily.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of about 266 Tons of CAST IRON PIPING for the Tanna Water Works.

Printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Agreement and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan at Tanna, on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

No Tender will be received after the 30th of September next, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 26th August 1880.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE DEKKHAN.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

RIFLE MEETING AT BANGALORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS (available by either day or night trains) will be issued from RAICHORE to BANGALORE at the rate of Rs. 45, First and Rs. 18, 2nd class from SATURDAY, the 11th of September, to FRIDAY night, the 24th of September, and will be available for return on any day up to, and inclusive of, MONDAY, the 2nd of October 1880, after which date the tickets will be forfeited and Passengers will be required to pay the ordinary single fare.

ARTHUR M. SAUNDERS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway Company, Agent and Manager's Office, Madras, 17th August 1880.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5 30 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited on a SCHEDULE of RATES for the CONSTRUCTION of the above Railway to JOIN the CITY of BHOPAL with the G. I. P. RAILWAY at ITARSI STATION. The conditions of Contract Specification, and Drawings can be seen at the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, where forms of tender and all other necessary information can be obtained.

The work will be divided into 4 Sections as under:—

I. Itarsi to River Nerbudda.
II. Nerbudda Bridges.
III. The Ghat Incline.
IV. From head of Ghat Incline to Bhopal.

The Government of India (with whom the acceptance of tenders rests) do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor to give to any contractor more than one Section of the work.

The tenders are required by the 15th September next.

The following sums must accompany tenders as earnest money to be returned on rejection of tenders and to be forfeited in case of non-fulfilment of accepted tenders, viz.:—

For Section	I	Rs. 300
„	II	„ 600
„	III	„ 1,000
„	IV	„ 700

H. T. GEOGHEGAN, Engineer-in-Chief,
Bhopal State Railway.
Pachmarhi, Dated 17th August 1880.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities:—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	„	2,000 „
Brevier	„	1,000 „
Minion	„	1,500 „
Nonpareil	„	1,000 „

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.

The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. Kashgar, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.

The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to

THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

GRAND CONCERT,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 28th AUGUST.
Commencing at 9.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
Talented Company will play the following at
TEMPLE BAR.

NEW AIRS.
NEW SELECTIONS.
NEW DANCE MUSIC.

PART I.

1.	March	Belle Boeuf ..... Janni.
2.	Overture	Semiramide ..... Rossini.
3.	Gute Nacht	..... Ash.
4.	Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens ... Strauss.
5.	An Evening about Town	..... Basquit.

PART II.

6.	Krœnungsmarsch	Prefet ..... Meyerbeer.
7.	Eine nette sorte	..... Thiele.
8.	Quadrille	Bon Jour ..... Zikof.
9.	Romance	Alla Stella Confidente ... Robandi.
10.	Galop	Flotte Burschen ..... Strauss.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.
TEMPLE BAR.

THE VICTORIA CAMP BEDSTEAD.—Is the most comfortable Camp Bedstead yet invented.
Is very simple and easy of transport
Is made of wood and only weighs 12 lbs.
Can be packed in a very small compass.
Is well adapted for Shikarees and the Camp.
Pinewood, complete, Rs. 8.
Hardwood and Head Rest, Rs. 12.
SOLE AGENTS,
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from
THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.
A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for
TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN INDIA.

EVERY ARTICLE OF SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

Sliding-body Cameras.	Baths and Dippers.
Bellows-body Cameras.	Dishes and Trays.
Binocular Cameras.	Glass Plates & Cutting Shapes.
Stereoscopic Portable Cameras.	Collodion Bottles and Filters.
Camera Stands.	Rolling & Burnishing Machines.
Portable Tents.	Head Rests, Back Grounds.
Printing Frames.	Albumenized Papers, Collodions
Plate Boxes.	Gold, Silver, and Chemicals.
Developing Stands.	Varnishes, Card Mounts, &c.

THE importance of purity in Photographic Chemicals must suggest itself to all. Our imports have for the past half century been acknowledged as PRACTICALLY PURE, THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, and of UNIFORM STRENGTH AND CHARACTER. Commercial samples (as met with in Indian bazaars), though perhaps unadulterated in the strict sense of the term, are not always to be depended upon, as they are liable to be contaminated with other matter which will unfavourably affect results when operating.

Detailed Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

REDUCED PRICE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY
BY
GRATTAN GEARY.
With a Map and Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
A few Copies left to be disposed of at reduced price.
Rs. 6-8; Postage, Annas 8.

(*From the Russian "Golos."*)

The Author keeps strictly within the domain of fact; and, with great fairness, tells all he saw during his long journey over Asiatic Turkey. He does not exaggerate that which reflects discredit upon the Turks, nor does he withhold anything testifying in their favour.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary directs the attention of his readers to the fact that Russia, having possessed herself of Kars, now actually occupies in Asiatic Turkey the strongest strategic position. At any time she chooses she can annihilate Turkish power in Mesopotamia and Syria.

* * * * *

Mr. Geary states that the tribes inhabiting those parts feel extremely dissatisfied with the Turkish rule.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
or at the Booksellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIPP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

MINING ENGINEER WANTED to examine and report on the minerals of a tract of land. Apply stating terms to "TUBALCAIN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—PRACTICE GAME THIS AFTERNOON, commencing 3-30.

AN ENTOMOLOGIST in BOMBAY will PAY the CARRIAGE on any PARCELS sent to him containing Beetles, Orthopterous Insects, Centipedes, or large Scorpions, and make liberal exchanges in Books or other articles. Address "H. M. P.," Bombay Club.

TO LET, DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Forbes Street, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS in Hornby Row. Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, 8, Elphinstone Circle.

GINGERALE, by CANTRELL and COCHRANE, Rs. 3 per doz., including lemonade bottles, for sale at SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS (KING JOHN), Borah Bazar Street.

FOR SALE, an elegant ENGLISH-BUILT BUGGY, by KESTERTON, almost new, very light. Apply at the FORT COACH FACTORY, MODY BAY.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

HEIDSICK'S DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 55 per dozen quarts and Rs. 53 per case of 2 dozen pints, a fresh lot in course of landing ex steamer Lennox, FOR SALE at VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-0. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passports, Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 8-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
St. Julien Medoc;
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 6.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 13.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 7-8.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 16.
Cash, per doz. Pints, Rs. 9-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Cash, per doz. Quarts, Rs. 21.
Cash, per doz Pints, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 26.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant Wine.
Cash, per dozen Quarts, Rs. 32.
Cash, per dozen Pints, Rs. 17.

CLARET IN WOOD.

BORDEAUX in Hhds. of from 48 to 50 Gallons per Hhd.... Cash Rs. 165
PETIT MEDOC Do. do. .... „ „ 210

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WATSON & CO.'S ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

LADIES' STRAW HATS	As. 8 each.
LADIES' STRAW BONNETS	As. 8 each.
LADIES' MERINO HOSE	As. 12 per pair.
LADIES' FRENCH BOOTS	Rs. 2-0 per pair.
LADIES' FRENCH SHOES	Rs. 2-0 per pair.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

1880 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & Co. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arms is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon, &c.

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C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.

A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods:—

Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.

Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.

Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.

An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.

Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.

None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.

Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.

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CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	.....	*Rs.*	25 0 0
In Hunting cases	.....	„	30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	.....	„	35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, AND GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting Germ in Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not affect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare main-spring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N. B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANK OF BENGAL will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th, and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS.

For the Bank of Bengal,
G. W. MOULTRIE,
Bank of Bengal, Bombay, 27th August 1880. Agent.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, for the GUNESH CHATURTHI, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th September, on account of the PAPETI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Bombay, Aug. 25, 1880.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to 2 p.m. on 13th September, 1880, for supplies and for the performance of certain works during 1881, as under:—

SUPPLIES,

1. Petty Stores.
2. Hardware,
3. Coal, Coke, &c.
4. Rood Metal,
5. Sandstone and Sea Sand.
6. Bullock Carts and Bullock pairs,
7. Hay, Green Grass and Rice Straw, Gram, Bran, Cotton and Matra,
8. Disinfectants,
9. Timber of all sorts,
10. Stationery.

WORKS,

1. Lighting Kerosine Oil Lamps,
2. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings,
3. Road Watering by Carts,
4. Do. Bhistees.
5. Printing Works.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Conditions of Contracts, Forms of Printing Works, &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27.

THE weather during the past week has again been the all-absorbing topic, as the continued absence of rain has given rise to the gravest apprehensions respecting the crops in the Berars and also over the greater part of the Deccan, especially in Sholapore, Kaladji, and Ahmednuggur, where only an abundant fall of rain during the next three weeks can prevent another season of famine. In the Berars matters as yet are not generally so hopeless, as in the three districts last-named as slight showers have fallen during the week, but more rain is urgently required. The crops in Guzerat are fortunately still doing well, and the weather continues all that can be desired. The generally unfavourable advices, however, are already telling on our Import trade, as our dealers during the past week have positively declined to enter into any forward contracts whilst the present uncertainty regarding the crops continues, and we have consequently had a time of unusual depression since last mail-day. The stronger advices from Liverpool have influenced our Cotton market, and dealers are demanding an advance both for old and new, but buyers, as a rule, have shown little disposition to operate. The advance in the price of Cotton and the falling off for their productions in the Interior is affecting the value of the shares of our local Mills, and in anticipation of short supplies of Cotton next season. Press Companies' shares are also in less demand. Money fortunately keeps unusually easy; the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount have been reduced one per cent. during the week, and accommodation in the open market is still obtainable on easier terms. Exchange has been fairly steady during the week, but closes with rather a weaker feeling. Government Paper continues in good demand; Shares are dull; Freights show no signs of improvement. Both our Export and Import trade are almost at a standstill.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 21st instant showed a further increase of 14½ lacs in the Cash Balance, and at the weekly Board Meeting of Directors on Wednesday the rates of discount were reduced 1 per cent. all round. The Bank's rate for advances against Government Securities is consequently 4 per cent., but accommodation in the bazaar has been procurable for some time past at one per cent. below this rate, and with little probability of any increase in our Export trade for some time to come, we are unlikely to see any advance on rates now current.

EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling during the week have been very small, and although rates have been fairly maintained, the feeling throughout has been weak. Rates closed for last mail on the basis of 1s. 8 5-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 13-32d. per rupee for 3 months' sight Credits, and on Monday opened at a further decline of 1-32d. per rupee. On Tuesday and Wednesday the feeling was rather steadier, and on Thursday morning rates were well maintained, as the sale of Council Bills in London was effected on quite as favourable terms as were generally looked for. The particulars of the allotment were as follows, viz.:—Rs. 28,50,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 8 14d., and Rs. 1,50,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8 16 per rupee, Tenders at 1s. 8¼d. receiving 5 per cent. of the amount applied for. The amount advertised for next week is again Rs. 30,00,000. Our market yesterday closed easier, owing, in great measure, to disquieting rumours which were afloat respecting unfavourable telegrams that had been received from Kandahar, but as yet we have received no confirmation. To-day the market has been very quiet, and rates close as follows, viz.:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¼d., Telegraph 1s. 8 3-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8¼d.; Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 8¾d., 6 months' sight 1s. 8 9-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 13-32d., 6 months' sight 1s 8 14-32d.; Francs, 2 15½. For forward delivery the Banks are sellers on demand at 1s. 8 5 32d., and Telegraphic at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee

Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz. in London on Saturday last, but during the week has remained steady at 52¼d per oz. Shipments have been advised of £20,000 for Bombay.

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts remains at 3-32 per rupee premium, and 60 days' sight bills at 5-16 per rupee discount.

On China, 30 days' sight bills are quoted at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong rates on London are telegraphed at 3s. 2¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s 2¾d. per tael for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week in Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper, but Fours have not been much dealt in. The market, however, has been steady throughout, and rates show an advance of 1-16th on our last quotations, and close as follows:—Fours, Rs. 96¼; Four-and-a-half per cent., Rs. 104 5-16; Port Trust Bonds, Rs. 94¼; Municipal 5 per cent. Loan, Rs. 103¾.

SHARES.—This market, like most others, has been materially affected during the week by the unfavourable prospects of our growing crops, which have had a very depressing influence on the values of the shares of Mill and Press Companies, prices for which are in almost every instance lower than they were a week ago. Among Mill shares Anglo Indians have declined Rs. 10, Alfred Rs. 15, Alliance Rs. 75 Bombay United Rs. 35, Coorlas Rs. 30, Dhurumseys Rs. 40, Empress Rs. 20, Hindustan Rs. 40, Jewrez Baloo Rs. 75 Khatao Maconjee Rs. 50, Madras Rs. 40, Madhowjee Rs 30, Manockjee Petit Rs. 30, Mazagons Rs. 10, Morarjees Rs. 40. New Great Eastern Rs. 25, Orientals Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Rs. 10, Sholapore Rs 10, and Victorias Rs. 20 per share. In Press Companies, Akbars have declined Rs. 25, Berars Rs. 15, New Indian Rs. 15, Colabas Rs. 5, East Indian Rs. 50, French Rs. 10, Mo[illegible] and Malbaris Rs. 5 per share. Bank shares keep steady, the only changes being a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombays and Rs. 2½ in Nationals. Among Miscellaneous Companies Ice shares have been in good demand at Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 advance. Treachers have given way Rs. 10 per share. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 25 lower.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been less business doing in Manchester Goods during the past week than for many months, and although prices are generally not quotably lower, the fact is due more to the firmness of Manchester manufacturers than to the confidence felt by our dealers in the future course of our market. So long as the present unfavourable accounts continue to reach us from the Deccan, little hope can be entertained of any increase in the demand for Goods from that important quarter. Dealers as yet are not overstocked it is true, but they made their arrangements for a repetition of last years' autumn demand, by purchasing very freely for forward delivery two months' ago, and if instead of the season opening as it then did with great activity, we have a succession of dull months, the consequences will be very serious. If the present firmness in Cotton lasts there is little prospect of prices in Manchester giving way, but we look upon the recent advance in the price of the raw material as quite of a temporary character arising from the comparative smallness of European stocks, together with a good demand from the trade who are well under contract executing orders for the East for September-October shipment. A fortnight hence, however, New American Cotton will be arriving at the sea board, and a fortnight hence unless we have a good rainfall in the interim, general attention here will be directed more to Famine Relief Works than to Grey Shirtings. It is true that a failure of our crops means short shipments of Cotton from this side, but any deficiency hence promises to be made up fourfold by America and will more than eradicate any benefits that might otherwise accrue to our Import trade. At the present moment, prospects for Piece-Goods importers are as bad as they well can be, and it only remains to be seen what improvement the next few weeks may bring forth.

GREY GOODS.—Prices are nominally unaltered, but the demand for all descriptions has been of the most retail character. The season for *Bleached* Goods is quite at an end and *Dyed* and *Turkey Red* Goods are only in very moderate request. *Local-made* Goods are in less demand, and prices have a downward tendency.

TWIST.—The position of our market for imported Yarns is identical with that for Goods. There is nothing doing in the meantime, and everything depends upon the weather during the next few weeks. Local Yarns are in fair request, but for China, not the Interior.

METALS.—*Copper*.—Prices are fairly maintained, and although arrivals have been somewhat heavy during the week, they are as a rule going into consumption, and stocks in Bombay are not accumulating. The nominal quotations for Braziers are still Rs. 44-8 per cwt. to arrive and Rs. 45 per cwt. on the spot. *Yellow Metal* is unchanged at Rs. 37-8 per cwt. on the spot and Rs. 37-4 per cwt. to arrive. *Iron* is firm, but prices do not advance in proportion to the recent advance at home.

COALS.—The reported business during the week consists of a cargo of Cardiff in harbour at Rs. 18½ per ton, a cargo of Castle Eden West Hartley, ex ship Silberton, at Rs. 18½ per ton, 500 tons Davison's West Hartley, ex s.s. Hutton, at Rs. 18½ per ton, and 800 tons Cardiff, ex ship Yarkand, at Rs. 18¾ per ton. There are sellers to arrive at our quotations without attracting buyers, viz:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 19½	per ton alongside.
Laird's Welsh Hartley	,, 18¾	,, ,,
Cardiff	,, 18¾	,, ,,
Watson's Hartley	,, 17¾	,, ,,

COTTON.—The continued advance in the price of American Cotton in Liverpool has at last had some effect on the values of Surats, yesterday's quotations being 7 3-16d. per lb. for Mid-Upland, and 4 15-16d. per lb. for Fair Dholleral, against 6 15-16d. and 4¾d. per lb. last week. The effect of the rise at home has been to drive up prices here without, however, leading to a corresponding increase in the demand. In New Cotton a trifle business has been done, but not of a healthy character, the sellers being in every instance Europeans, and the buyers in almost every instance native dealers; the sales are of course entirely speculative, being for March delivery, and the prices paid seem high in view of the enormous American crop which we are led to expect. Accounts of our crop continue very good from the Dholleral districts and Broach, but Oomrawuttee must now be a very short yield, and rain is wanted in the Southern Mahratta Country.

The *Receipts* to date show the following comparisons with the two past seasons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
For the week..	6,997	2,020	2,028
Total since 1st Sept.	1,172,497	838,298	960,792
,, ,, 1st Jany.	1,054,497	765,770	882,873

The *Clearance for Sea* for the week are 2,500 bales, making a total of 847,465 bales since 1st January, against 588,529 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Omra	Rs. 215 =	5½d.
,, F.G.F. do.	,, 209 =	5 5/16d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 203 =	5¼d.
,, Good Dholera	,, 210 =	5 11.32d.
,, F. G. F. do.	,, 205 =	5 3/16d.
,, G.F. do.	,, 201 =	5 1.16d.
,, G.F. Compta	,, 195 =	4 15/16d.
,, Good Ginned Dharwar	,, 210 =	5 11.32d.
New Akola (March delivery)	,, 220 =	5 23/32d.
,, F. G. F. Omra ,, ,,	,, 210 =	5 15.32d.
,, M. G. Broach ,, ,,	,, 230 =	6 31.32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed*, owing to very cheap tonnage being available, has met with more demand, and the price has advanced 3 to 4 annas per cwt., to-day's rate being Rs. 6-14 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is very dull at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Guzerat. *Gingellyseed* supplies here are very small of old, and the prospects for the new crop are very gloomy.

WHEAT is steady at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 per candy for Red.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	2,000	500	500	5 p. ct	6971
Bank of Bengal	4,000	500	all	8 do	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	al	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chartd Bk. L. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India	37,500	75	12½	5 do	114
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	275

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-1-6
Carolus	,, 224
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17¼ beiterness	,, 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	,, 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 109 touch	,, 19-8-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-8-9
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-7-6
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 18-15-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Maritime Union, 1 500 tons, Captain J. Elliott, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sidonian, 849 tons, Captain F. S. Blight, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 494 tons Captain G. A. deSmidt, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain G. B. Gambier, Major Wilton, Major A. Murray, Sergt. Phelan, and six deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nizam, 1,727 tons Captain G. W. Brady, sailed yesterday for China with China Mail, general cargo, and 1,229 chests opium.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Siam (s)	Hector	Australia.
	Nizam (s)	Brady	China.
	Sidonian (s)	Blight	Marseilles.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—Ship Maritime Union, Elliott, to Calcutta.
Steamer Euphrates, DeSmidt, to Kurrachee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—26 bales hides Mahamedbhoy Abdoolrehman and Co.
City of Baltimore s—157 cwts cotr yarn Mooljee Jaitha and Co, 960 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co, 3 bales rags and 94 bales cotton waste Goolamhoosein Meya Jan and Co, 35 bales wool and 12 bales rags Jeewandass Premjee. 50 cwts clothes Mooljee Lurkm dass.
Macedonia s—1 40 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co, 35 bales wool and 20 bales rags Jeewandass Premjee, 638 cwts wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore s—1 case shawls C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sidonian s—50 cwts horns W Graham and Co.
India s—1,000 cwts wheat Raili Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Hispania s—220 bales cotton L Sinzer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore s—2 bundles shawls Mahamed Saduck Neemjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—16 bags nuriavang Curimbhoy Husonbhoy, 12 packages cloves Yue Lung Hing, 20 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 203 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 54 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 6 chests opium Tarachund Luchminsran, 5½ chests opium Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—22½ chests opium M S Gubbay and Co, 37 chests opium Tarachund Sitaram, 5 chests opium Curseljee Bomanjee and Co, 38 chests opium Tata and Co, 15½ chests opium Abram Ezra and Co, 6 chests opium Currimbhoy Ebram, 98 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 31 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 28.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

32-80—Smith and F—Nanchand Keshrichund vs Dayabhoy Tapidass and others—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

FOR ARGUMENT ON MOTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

338-80—Hearn C and B—Toolseydass Dhunjee vs Virbussappa bin Chanvirappa Vibutti and another—Jefferson, B and D—for investigation under Section 403 of Act X of 1877. In person—Kuvaji Mahomed Jetha vs Sonbai and another.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

428-79—Hearn C and L—Munchershaw Bezonjee vs The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Co Crawford and B—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Murray, Major, 78th Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.
Clarke, Captain, 20th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—August 27.

Rochfort, Major, Supdt Army Remount Depot, on leave, to Melbourne.
Stuckley, Major, Staff, on leave, to Melbourne.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 21.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut A J E Hutchinson, 1-12th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offig Squadron Officer, on probation.

31st Native Infantry—Lieut W E G Logia, 2-1st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Offig Wing Officer, on probation.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, G O C C dated the 4th Aug 1880, page 401, directing Captain C Hope, 60th Rifles, to proceed to Natal to join the 3rd battalion of his regiment, is hereby cancelled.

Vety Surgn J K Grainger, Army Vety Dept, is directed to proceed from Naini Tal to Meerut, for duty.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Darjeeling Station order, dated the 31st July, appointing Captain G Campbell, 65th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Captain T M Maxwell, 54th Foot, proceeded to join his appointment as Adjutant Behar Mounted Volunteer Rifles.

85th Foot—Regtl order, dated the 3rd Aug, appointing Captain E A B ind, President of the Committee of Paymastership, vice Captain F C Baldwin, relieved.

4th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 4th Aug, appointing Lieut R B Shawe, Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, consequent on Lieut H M Briscoe having reverted to the 1-8th Foot.

15th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 26th July appointing Lieut H S Fitzgerald, Offig Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

18th Native Infantry—Regtl order, dated the 26th July appointing Captain C A R Sage, Wing Officer, to continue to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his other duties, on vacating the appointment of Adjutant.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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12, 13 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
14 LEADING ARTICLES—The Situation at Khandahar—Indian Taxation.
15 LEADING ARTICLES—The Food Supply During Famine—The Late General Brooke.
16 LEADING ARTICLES—Robbery by Poisoning—The Opium Trade.
17 LEADING ARTICLES—The Punishment of Official Offenders—Volunteering in India—Desertion of a Ship by Captain and Crew.
18 Behar Items—The Persian Hat in the High Court—The Troopships—Bombay Missionary Conference—The Bombay Yacht Club—The Row at Goolburga—State Railways in the Nizam's Territory—Missionary Meeting at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute—Recent Appointments to the Bombay Legislative Council.
19 Bombay Town Council—High Court—The Meteorological Department in Western India—District Court, Tanna.
20 Irish Relief Fund.
20 CORRESPONDENCE—The Alleged Assault by a Railway Guard on a Parsee Woman.
21 Compulsory Exil—Staff Corps Defence Fund—The Assault by Captain French—Landing Arrangements at Kurrachee.
21, 23 BENGAL—MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA—N. W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAUB—BURMAH—Our Relations with Burma.
23, 24 OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Commander-in-Chief's Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
25 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
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BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—6 in the Boys School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Byculla, 3rd Sept.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the sale of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. Menist makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. Menist's Non-pressure Eye-glasses have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

His 12 lens "Duchesse" are all Achromatic and as powerful as Field Glasses.

His Field, Marine and Opera Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. Menist has left instruments with Messrs. C. Marcks and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. Menist's glasses, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

THE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE MEMORIAL FUND.

MEMBERS of the Committee of the above Fund are hereby requested to meet at the Bar Room, Town Hall, TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m.

BUSINESS.

The Selection of a Sculptor for the Statue.

C. DOUGLAS,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1880.

THE mutiny of a portion of the Khan of Khelat's troops, the mutineers marching off to join Ayub's army, is a matter of trifling military importance at the present juncture, though it necessitates the diversion of four hundred of the 78th Highlanders to Khelat to keep the rest of the Khan's retainers in order. But it is significant of the great disquiet now prevailing among the whole of the trans-frontier tribes. The Marris, who until quite lately were our best friends, are raiding and looting in every direction, and they have induced other tribes to [illegible] having caught the infection, we shall in all probability have all Baluchistan, as well as all Southern Afghanistan, on our hands, unless Ayub be crushed forthwith by General Roberts's force. In any case, the posts along the line of communications must be largely reinforced, or it will speedily become impossible to supply the forces under General Roberts, General Phayre, and General Primrose from their only base, whether General Roberts is fortunate enough to encounter Ayub, or the latter falls back towards Herat. This new complication with the Baluchis and the mongrel tribes along the south-western frontier of Afghanistan is vexatious rather than dangerous; it will require the Government to go to the expense of sending up more troops to guard the threatened posts and to make retaliatory raids against the tribesmen. All this cannot, of course, affect the main operations, but the net result will be an appreciable addition to the cost of the supplementary campaign now in progress.

There is a strange silence with regard to events at Kandahar, since the sortie of the 16th. Frequent messages appear to have been sent from that city for the state of the different wounded officers is known. They are one and all doing well, and not only their friends, but the public at large are sincerely glad that such is the case. But how is it with the garrison? We may take it that there have been no more sorties; the heavy loss incurred in the first proves that it would be folly to throw away the lives of the men in attacking an enemy much superior in numbers who has taken the precaution to entrench himself in the villages which would necessarily have to be first carried. The proper course to take is to stand strictly on the defensive until succour arrives. But if this obvious strategy has been acted upon, and there have been no sorties during the last fortnight, has the enemy been equally quiescent? Has he delivered no assault? We hear that firing was going on continually some days ago; but we have not heard anything as to its object or result. We yesterday alluded to rumours of misfortune which were in circulation. Those rumours are by no means dissipated by the singular absence of information as to how things have been going on with Kandahar for the last fortnight. Has the Government received none? If it has not, the fact is so remarkable—considering that messages about the condition of individual officers have undoubtedly come to hand—that it might very well be stated explicitly But who believes that the Government is really ignorant of all that has passed at Kandahar since the fight outside the walls on the 16th instant?

NOT the least among the problems which press for solution is how far the cost of famine should be confined to the province where it arises. At the first blush it would seem to be a wise system which should enforce the responsibility of the local Government, and by throwing upon them the burden cause strict attention to be directed to every available method for averting famine. But if the principle were pushed to its logical conclusion, we might find a province objecting to share in the cost of a war which was not waged within its borders; which is precisely the objection which was taken by Madras and Bombay to contribute to the taxes levied to defray the cost of the Mutiny of 1857. Then there are the objections noticed in the Report of the Famine Commissioners to which we again revert, that the provinces of India are in very different conditions—some rich, some poor, some advanced, others backward; some have an abundant rainfall and are naturally secure from famine, in others vast sums have been spent upon railways and canals, in others again little or nothing has been attempted. It would therefore be a manifest injustice to compel the provinces least favoured by nature and worst supplied with railways and canals to bear the whole burden of famine caused by drought over which they have no control. The Commissioners wisely reject any attempt to localize the cost of famine except in a very small degree; they recognise that local Governments have the control of a large local revenue and expenditure, and require that savings and the sums usually allotted for local public works should be appropriated to famine, and for the balance aid should be sought from the Central Government whose peculiar duty it is to distribute the burden of taxation in the most equitable way to promote the general good. Local finance is only an expedient to secure administrative economy and efficiency in local matters, but in matters which do not fall within their powers the duty of providing for the cost of great national calamities must still be the duty of a Central Government as long as India is regarded as a unity and not a number of separate provinces with divided interests. The Commissioners recommend that local Governments should be entrusted with power to raise loans for the construction of railways and canals on the security of their revenue, but this security is in no way different from the security now offered by the Government of India, and it savours of sharp practice to offer the same security twice over to different lenders; and the evils of reckless borrowing which have already proved so disastrous would be intensified if a number of minor governments were able to negotiate loans and guarantees. Still more so would the evil become prominent if the local Goverments were allowed to construct works which are not expected to pay, and provide for the cost by special local rates or cesses. These recommendations have already been rejected by anticipation in the Report of the Committee on Public Works. Lord George Hamilton had put forward similar views in Parliament and in Committee. He remarked that to apply as far as possible the same principles of local self-government by localising financial responsibility and expanding local resources so as to make each Government primarily responsible for the maintenance of its own people was the most difficult but necessary part of the work of the Indian Government. This could only be done by giving each local Government more control both over its expenditure and income, especially in that relating to works likely to avert famine—an interest in economical administration and a share in the annual growth of its own revenue." The phrase expanding local resources hints at powers to levy local taxation to defray the cost of works which do not pay. Sir Thomas Secombe in his evidence also refers to the reasons why the proposal to allow local Governments to raise loans was abandoned. He said that the scheme when examined was simply this, that the securities to be given were to be exactly the same securities as those given for all the Imperial debt of India; and it was apprehended that this was outside the large amount which would otherwise be incurred for productive public works, and would have an injurious effect upon Indian securities because there would be the same security as for the Imperial debt. The interest would be four per cent. with the additional advantage that the lenders would have a share in any profits which might be derived from the works for which the loan was raised, and practically it was a renewal of the old guaranteed system through the agency of the local Government. After an elaborate consideration of the views pressed upon the Commitee, it was decided to restrict the borrowing powers of the Government of India to two-and-a-half millions a year to be raised by the Government of India for productive works. The cost of famine works, such as canals, which are not expected to pay, will be met from the Famine Fund to the extent of three quarters of a million a year, so that the dead weight of interest will no longer be added to the growing burdens of the people. It would be a complete reversal of the carefully elaborated policy of the Secretary of State and the Parliamentary Committee if the local Governments were allowed at their pleasure to construct work of which there is no likelihood of their ever returning the interest on the capital expended and to levy local rates to make up the deficiency. The people are extremely poor and involved, and to force them to pay the cost of well meant but Utopian schemes would create an amount of discontent which it would be lamentable to contemplate.

Besides, the necessity of such measures is no longer apparent. The famines of the past few years have been the most costly on record, and it is upon these abnormally high figures that the Famine Fund of one-and-a-half millions has been levied, while the Famine Commissioners estimate that the outside cost will be only one and-a-quarter million a year. The fund being created and fed by the contribution of the people, they are entitled to the benefit of it without further molestation or demands for further taxes, local or Imperial, and it only remains to decide how the money should be expended. Debt has been incurred for past famines and should be paid off, and if half the fund were applied to the repayment of debt and half to the construction of works such as canals, which will not pay but will be useful in times of famine, this would be as fair division as could be made, and is, in fact, the practice ordered to be observed by the Secretary of State. It would be folly to entrust the power to raise loans to local Governments with their petty and irresponsible councils, and still more foolish would it be to give them the power to impose a grinding taxation on a poor and ignorant people to cover the cost of ill-considered and ambitious projects. Millions of money have been wasted on public works, and who has ever been made responsible? The mischief has been done, but the debt remains, and all that can be done now is take precautions that waste shall not be practised again, and that the consequences of waste shall be quickly exposed and not allowed to hide itself behind local cesses levied to prevent exposure of failures. The Public Works policy of the Government of India has been so recently reviewed and discussed by a Committee of the House of Commons that it would have been advisable if the Famine Commissioners had accepted their decisions, made as they had been after prolonged inquiry and discussion, instead of venturing upon opinions hostile to those conclusions and which do not directly touch upon the questions they were asked to investigate. Still more injudicious is their reminder that the land cesses raised in Bengal and the North-West for the Famine Fund might be extended to Bombay and Madras. In lieu of these cesses the salt-tax was raised here and reduced in Bengal, and in this shape this province now contributes to the Famine Fund in addition to the Licence-tax. If it is sought to impose cesses also this can only be done by first reducing the salt-tax to its old level.

THE Chief Justice, sitting the other day in the High Court, took exception to the shape of a Parsee's hat, and gave the wearer the choice of removing his head-gear or going out of Court. The hat in question was an "improvement" on the ordinary Parsee hat; it had the dome shape of a certain style of English wide awake, but in lieu of a brim it had a sort of dummy turban, the whole being black. The learned Chief Justice being either short-sighted, or deceived by the dim light of the High Court, took the head piece for a European wide-awake, and was much shocked at the want of respect shown by wearing it in the presence of the Court. His Lordship refused to listen to the explanation preferred by a Hindoo *amicus curiæ*, and the unhappy wearer was placed in the embarrassing position of having to choose between the dire alternatives of uncovering his head and exposing it to the vulgar gaze, or of being obliged to go out of Court as if he had misconducted himself. To a European, compliance with the cry of "hats off" in no way involves the committal of a sin, with the probable loss of Paradise hereafter. A cold in the head is the worst that a gloomy imagination might suggest to him as the possible consequence of complying with the demand. Of course we are assuming that the European was not bred a Quaker; in that case the problem would become a little complicated. But in ordinary cases it is as easy for a European to take off his hat when invited to do so by any one in authority, from a Chief Justice to a beadle, as it would be for a soldier to present arms to a general. Religion does not forbid compliance. But, with the Oriental generally and with the Parsee particularly, it is different. A Parsee must not be seen with his head uncovered (or for that matter with his feet either) under pain of diverse, pains and penalties which interfere with his comfort both here and hereafter. If he takes off his hat and goes in his hair, goodness only knows where Ahrimann may have him. And even if that formidable personage were to let him alone his own caste fellows would make him pass a bad quarter of an hour. Thus it will be seen that this unfortunate wight who appeared before the majesty of the law in the "improved" hat the other day was very much in the position of the man between the Devil and the Deep Sea—Sir Michael Westropp of course representing the Deep Sea. It may no doubt be argued that the Parsee hat, so long as it be not "improved," may be worn with impunity in the presence of even the full bench. The objection is not to the Parsee hat in its well known form, but to the Parsee hat Europeanised; or, as it has been described, "assimilated to the European hat." But it is obvious that to lay down a hard and fast rule that the hats of our Oriental fellow subjects must never change in form or hue, is to give the lie to the theory of evolution, which is now accepted as the grandest outcome of nineteenth century science. The progress of civilization, says Mr. Ruskin, consists in the substitution of wigs for hair. The substitution of a Europeanised "tile" for the Oriental turban in all its myriad forms is not from an artistic point of view one whit more desirable in itself than the substitution of wigs for hair; but what if the progress of half the human race depends upon it? There should be a wise abstention from all interference with the course of nature in these things. Hats and turbans should be allowed to fight the battle out according to the pre-ordained scheme of things; the survival of the fittest may then be confidently anticipated. If the fittest be also the ugliest we must bow to fate. That in truth seems to be the tendency of things wherever Civilization has made man her own. The crowning of her edifice is the chimney-pot hat. Those who wish to moralise over this inscrutable mystery should read the letter in another column of one who writes from the point of view of an artist, and conceals his identity under the signature of "Resartus." It is saddening to read the perfectly truthful description of a gentleman in the dress of the XIXth century, which he aptly quotes from a recent number of that aspiring century's own review:—"Look at a well-dressed gentleman ready for dinner or attired for any ceremony! His vesture nearly formless, and quite foldless, if he can have his will. His legs, unshaped props; his shirt front a void; his dress coat, an unspeakable piece of ignobleness; and all this surmounted by a chimney-pot hat! Put it into sculpture, and see the result!" Still that man with the chimney pot is by far the most precious product of civilization; far more precious than any piece of sculpture extant. The whole Orient should, therefore, be not only encouraged but permitted to chimney-potise their hats as the emblem of progress and the most manifest means of accomplishing it. The learned Chief Justice will no doubt see this, if he takes time to reconsider his judgment on the point.

THE grievances of two officers have recently excited much sympathy amongst military men at home. Our London Military Correspondent writes:—"In the August number of *Colburn's United Service Magazine* appears an article on General Staums' case strongly espousing his cause and fiercely attacking Sir Alfred Horsford, the late Adjutant General. Sir Alfred is accused of discourtesy and laziness and it is asserted that he devoted a very few hours a day to his duties at the Horse Guards. The writer of the article quotes extensively from General Staums' long letter to the Duke of Cambridge, by which it appears that he was not only a very distinguished and efficient officer, but also fortunate in having received from his youth upwards the most flattering proofs of the private friendship of Lord Gough and a host of officers of rank. General Staums' complaint is that the Duke refused to give him a divisional command in India because of an unfavourable report by Lord Napier of Magdala. This unfavourable report, General Staums says, was due to a difference which he, General Staums, had with General Troup when the former was serving under the latter as Brigadier at Agra. The whole dispute was of a most trumpery nature, being on a question of military tailoring, General Staums, when in temporary command of the division, having issued an order about uniform which General Troup disapproved of. Nevertheless during the last few years of his stay in India he continued to hold the position of Brigadier. Having in vain tried to get the Duke to espouse his cause and receiving often no answers to his letters to Sir Alfred Horsford, General Staums retired from the army and returned the ten decorations which he had received for his long and distinguished services. In returning his decorations, he acted wrongly and with contempt—quite contrary to [illegible] Her Majesty, but it must be admitted that his case was a hard one and his provocation great. He had asked for a court of enquiry, and finally for a court-martial, and was refused both. Thus for the most trumpery of offences—if he did commit an offence—a distinguished officer has been ruined without any opportunity of justifying himself. Captain Chatterton's case was again brought forward in the House of Commons the other day, but of course without result. He was placed on the retired list

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

GENERAL DAUNT'S BRIGADE.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

JELLALABAD, Aug. 26.—The country and town are perfectly quiet. A part of General Daunt's brigade left for India this morning. The rest leave to-morrow. General Hills marches with the rear brigade on the 28th inst.

EXPECTED RAID BY THE MARRIS.

QUETTA, Aug. 26.—It is reported that the sections of the Marris, who recently plundered a railway convoy, again meditate mischief and intend making a raid in the direction of Thalli or Mall.

MUTINY AT KHELAT.

A partial rising of the Khan's troops occurred last night at Khelat. The mutineers, about 144 in number, did little damage and went off, taking the Chappar Ziarat road to Shorawak to join the army of Ayub Khan at Kandahar. Four hundred of the 78th Highlanders, now *en route* from Sibi, will be detached to remain at Khelat for a time to restore confidence. Mr. Duke accompanies as Political Officer.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

News from Kandahar states that no communication from the Government has been received there since the 28th, and only one from Pishin dated the 6th ... relates that all is well, and that the surrounding country is clear. On the 12th the Ghazis were reported to be diminishing in numbers. No Ghilzais have joined Ayub Khan and few chiefs of rank from the outlying districts.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, AUG. 27.

The Euphrates brings the 98th Regiment direct to Kurrachee on the 25th. The following officers have left Kurrachee for the Front:—Captain Tanner, 60th Rifles; Lieut. St. Clair, R.E.; Captain Weigal, Lieut. H. Piers, R. A.; and Lieut. Kernich, 1st Light Cavalry. Seventy-seven men, 25 horses, 25 bullocks, 101 followers and 3 guns of the A Battery 4th Brigade Royal Artillery left Sukkur for Sibi on the 23rd inst., in charge of Lieutenants Radcliffe and Johnson.

The 300 ponies and mules sent from Poona for the Front, *via* Mooltan, passed through Sukkur on the 23rd in excellent condition. Colonel Reid, 12th Native Infantry, has proceeded to Shikarpur to superintend the Transport Department there, and 10 non-commissioned officers of the 19th Lancers have been ordered from Mhow to do duty under him.

Colonel Carey, who has been appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery, with General Phayre's Reserve Division, passed through Sukkur on the 24th *en route* to Sibi. Colonel Luckhardt, Commissariat Department, and Lieut. Orr, who has been appointed Executive Commissariat Officer 3rd Brigade, Kandahar Field Force, have left Kurrachee for the Front.

The 78th Highlanders are proceeding to the Front in detachments of 200 daily.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.

A young soldier of the A-4 Royal Artillery was drowned in the Indus whilst bathing on the evening of the 23rd inst. His body has not been found yet.

AN STATEMENT ABOUT THE OCCUPATION OF JELLALABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 27.

The statement published by the *Englishman* that troops are ordered to stay at Jellalabad proves to be unfounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

GENERAL BURROWS' DEFEAT.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

In the House of Commons last night the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the British Minister at Teheran had communicated to the Viceroy information as to the proximate number composing the force with Ayub Khan.

His Lordship also said that Government has no exact knowledge from the Indian Government as to when General Burrows ordered the advance of his force.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, repeated the statement he made on the 7th June relative to the maintenance or not of the frontier as defined in the Treaty of Gandamak. The subject, his Lordship said, was under the consideration of the Viceroy and the Vice-regal Council.

DEBATE ON IRISH CONSTABULARY VOTE.

A long and excited debate took place on the Irish Constabulary Vote, which the Irish members obstructed on the ground of its military character. Progress was reported this afternoon, and the debate will be resumed on Monday.

THE TURKISH "INFLAMMATORY" PAPER.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the paper published at Constantinople, which was prepared for circulation in India containing inflammatory articles against British rule, was printed at the office of the Imperial Government, and subsidised by it. The Ambassador of Great Britain at Constantinople had made representations on the subject, when the subsidy was stopped and the paper ceased to exist.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 27.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers at Constantinople have presented a Collective Note to the Porte conveying a refusal to discuss the question of the Greek frontier, and expressing willingness to negotiate only respecting the details of the cession. The tone of the Note is moderate.

THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION.

The Ambassadors are awaiting instructions from their several Governments relating to the Montenegrin question.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Mr. Gladstone has started on his cruise.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dholera	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 8¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. Do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52½

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following result:—

Reserve of Notes	£15,600,000	Inc.	£400,000
Bills Discounted	£16,800,000	Dec.	£100,000
Bullion	£28,700,000		

The Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 52 per cent.

IT is stated that a dividend of 9 per cent. is to be announced at the meeting of the shareholders of the Alfred Mills at Broach to be held this (Saturday) afternoon.

SURGEON BYRAMJEE COLA, we understand, has been appointed to the medical charge of the civil hospital at Broach, *vice* Surgeon Major Johnson.

GOOD news as to the weather comes to us from Kattywar. A correspondent at Rajkot writes on the 24th August:—The weather is enjoyable as it is. After a long break we have had some seasonable showers which will go a great way to improve the young crops. Save a few complaints from Surat and Gohelwad, the province as a whole has every reason to be satisfied with what Jupiter Pluvius has deigned to vouchsafe to it.

HITHERTO the "Medical Administrative" duties of the Hydrabad Province have been entrusted to the Deputy Surgeon General, H. S. F. and H. C. It has now been made over by order of the Government of India to the Sanitary Commissioner, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, the reason being that the former is purely a military officer.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"What constitutes the ordinary medical charge of troops for a European Medical Commissioned Officer? Will a Medical Subordinate receive 'the allowance' if he was in a similar charge. In one case a Wing detachment allowance was disallowed to a medical Warrant Officer."

THE Bai Saheb of Gondul, during a short stay recently at Rajkot, made a donation of Rs. 10 to the Local High School. She has also given 0 similar sum to the Lang General Library in the same town.

MR. FIETH, who was, for the last few months of our occupation of Kabul, stationed there as Post Master, has been appointed a superintendent in the Postal Department, and transferred to southern Afghanistan.

THE *East Goftar* has some remarks on the subject of the balance of the Patriotic Fund of 1842 being handed over to the keeping of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The paper states that the meeting at which the fund was inaugurated was a public meeting called at the requisition of 51 Europeans, 16 Parsees, and 11 Hindoos, and the fund consisted of the subscriptions generally gathered from the community of Bombay. Under what circumstances the balance of a fund so accumulated came to be reposed in trust with the spiritual head of a section of the community is not known to the *East*, but the paper complains that the money is in danger of being spent in the education of the children belonging to the section in question in preference to the rest of the community, which, the editor thinks, can scarcely be in keeping with the spirit in which the fund was raised.

THE un-English conduct of the captain of the s.s. Jedda in having left his ship containing no less than a thousand pilgrims in a moment of danger arouses the indignation of the *Bombay Samachar*. The captain's excuse that he left the ship with his wife and officers hurriedly to avoid the execution of the threat held out by the pilgrims is regarded as a make-shift, but even accepting it as true, the captain's proceeding is painfully surprising to the *Samachar*, whose usual knowledge of English captains is that in times of peril they hold out to the very last, and even perish in the attempt to save their passengers and crew.

SURGEON-MAJOR BELLEW, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, in his report on the quarterly statement of births and deaths, ending 31st March 1880, says there is much room for improvement in the correct registration of deaths, for after eleven years of registration the statements are still unreliable. The total births registered during the quarter under review were 114,729, or 64,508 male and 50,221 female, being in proportion of 128 male to every 100 female births. The total number of deaths registered during the same period was 116,320. The births show a ratio of 26 per 1,000 on the census population of 1868; the death-rate for the same period being 27.

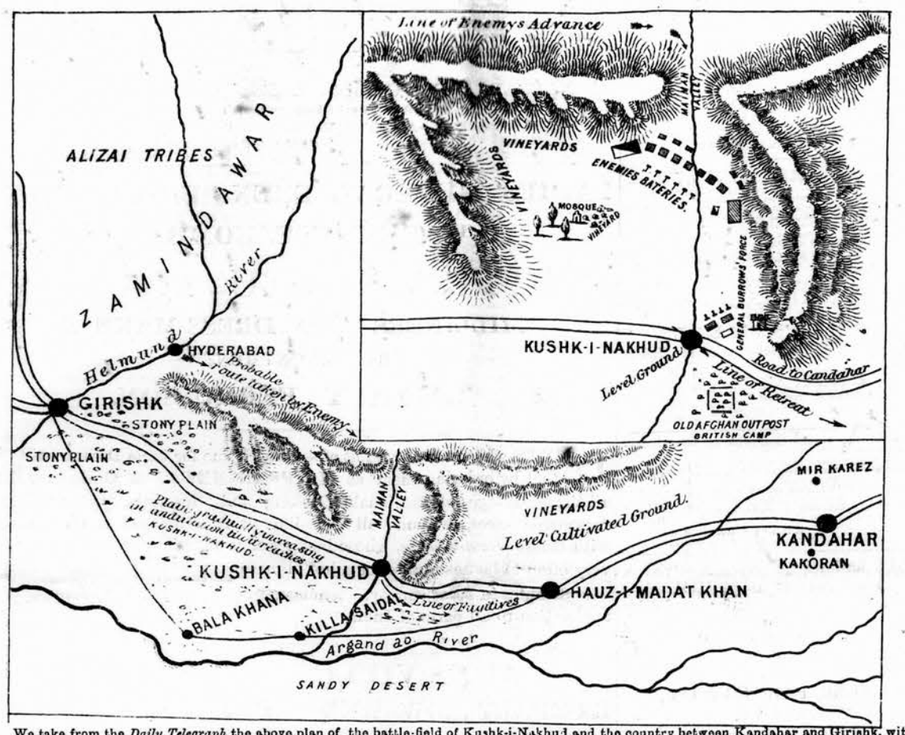
MENTIONING that cholera is prevalent in Lucknow, the local *Times* observes:—This is nothing more than what was to be expected, and is directly owing to the abnormal season we have had, added to the habits of the natives and their universal carelessness in dietary matters. How they manage to gorge, as they do, huge meals of cucumbers and other gourds, completing their repast with a refresher in the shape of half a gallon of water,—and yet survive the banquet, is a matter of astonishment to every one who gives the matter a thought. It is not merely surprising that cholera, under such conditions, runs its course unchecked,—the only matter to wonder at is that the disease does not decimate a population given to such methods of refreshment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News*, who was a passenger by the P. and O. steamer Pera, which arrived in Bombay on the 12th inst., writes as follows with reference to a phenomenon observed in the Indian Ocean:—"On the second day after leaving Aden, Saturday, the 7th August, and when off the Island of Socotra, the wind, which had sprung up on our starboard quarter, increased to a gale, the sea was lashed into furious waves, and the Pera was thrown from side to side like a veritable plaything. At night, it was terrible; the steamer was nearly engulfed; and the noise of broken crockery and glass, of goods giving way, and of the general confusion—was awful. No one slept that night. On Sunday, the 8th, the gale from the South-East continued, and owing to the heavy swell and rolling of the vessel, it was literally impossible to walk the deck. The gale brought no rain, nor thunder, and at night the sky was cloudless. It was under these circumstances, and at about 8 P. M., that we ran into a sea of snowy whiteness, and which surrounded us to the very horizon for a period of four hours. The sea was like a field covered with crisp, sparkling snow on a clear night. There was, as we have said, a heavy swell which caused the steamer to roll down to her bulwarks, but the waves were not visible; they had lost their inky blackness, and the whole ocean seemed to have become solid, and palpable to the touch. There was no trace of the swell or waves in the white sea, nor was the milky look disturbed by the speed and rolling of the ship. The prow of the vessel appeared to cut through dense snow, and the depth or thickness of the mass was unbroken by the dip of the stern of the vessel, and by the action of the screw. Looked at attentively over the ship's side, the water seemed to be composed of a countless number of luminous particles pressed close together, and more brilliant close to the side of the vessel where disturbed.

THE *Pioneer* remarks:—The *Daily Telegraph* is absolutely wrong in asserting that during the period which elapsed between the advance of Ayub from Herat and his victory this side the Helmund, no attempt was made by the Government of India to reinforce the Kandahar garrison. The reverse is the fact. On the 1st of July, when the advance of General Burrows was determined on, General Primrose was promised reinforcements, and on the 2nd the following troops from the Reserve Division were ordered to move:—The 15th Foot, a battery of artillery, two native Infantry regiments, and one regiment of native cavalry. Steps were taken simultaneously to strengthen the reserve by sending up a British regiment from Bombay to Kurrachee.

THE report on the management of the Nagpur model farm for the year ending May 1880, has just been published. It is drawn up by Mr. Hooper, Assistant Conservator of Forests, who has had charge of the farm throughout the year. Of the farm land, 134 acres were under commercial crops and 45 under experimental crops, whilst 127 acres were leased out. The total cost of cultivating the acreage under commercial crops was Rs. 2,497-5-11; the gross value of the outturn is shown as Rs. 2,823-14-5, and the actual realizations by sale of outturn were Rs. 2,380-14-9, so that the commercial crops cannot be said to have been, on the whole, remunerative. The crops were—cotton and thur mixed, thur, rice, jowari, gram, linseed, wheat, sugar-cane, fodder, onions. Of these crops the fodder, sugar-cane and linseed only proved remunerative; the season for cotton and jowari being unfavourable. The Bahmieh cotton is reported not to be suitable to the climate of that part of India, so far as the experience of the farm goes. The Bahmieh plants are tall and flower well, but few of the fruits come to perfection, and even they are generally perforated by worms. This variety of cotton is stated by Mr. Hooper to have a remarkable tendancy to throw up suckers, which perhaps may account for the weakness of the parent stem and fruit. Experiments with English wheat have been given up; and the Chief Commissioner, in noticing the report, says he is of opinion that Mr. Hooper is quite right in giving up such experiments, and adds that, as linseed is a successful crop at the farm it may be possible to make some experiments in growing the linseed plant for flax, in conection with the proposed cultivation of Riga flax. The Chief Commissioner states that, on the whole he is satisfied that the expenditure on the model farm has not been made in vain, and he considers the period of self-education must now be held to have come to an end and the farm should stand forward as an exponent of successful results as a teacher.

SKETCH MAP OF KHUSHK-I-NAKHUD AND PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.



We take from the *Daily Telegraph* the above plan of the battle-field of Kushk-i-Nakhud and the country between Kandahar and Girishk, with a conjectural plan of the battle, which will aid towards a just idea of the encounter. The scale of the corner plan is a mile to the inch. It should be noted that the stream flowing through the Maiman Valley was not mentioned in the telegraphic account of the fight, it being at this time of the year probably nearly dry. To the south of the old Afghan outpost—the enclosure within which our infantry seem to have made a last stand—lie scattered hamlets, reaching to the Argandab river. Our troops forced slowly across the Khushk-i-Nakhud Valley by the enemy, appear to have fallen back upon this "enclosure," and when driven from it to have continued their retreat in the same direction, thus striking the lower, or main road, marked in the larger map as leading to Girishk, viâ Bala Khana. The "castle" on the spur represents a ruined fort, standing near the point of the spur, the country on either side of that spur being deeply undulated.

The respective forces are disposed as the first telegraphic messages informed us they were. The enemy with seven regiments in the centre, 2,000 cavalry on the right, an equal number of Ghazis and mounted irregulars on the left, and some three or four thousand of both arms formed up in rear, had their guns disposed in six batteries along their front. The British force having thrown out its cavalry and two guns at about nine, continued with their artillery a heavy exchange of firearms till one, when the attack was delivered by our infantry, two regiments of natives and one of British troops in parallel formation. It should be noted that the latest account represent the action as having been fought three miles from Kushk-i Nakhud, which would give the enemy the benefit of the rising ground at the foot of the hills shown in the map.

AFGHANISTAN.

ON THE SIBI-KANDAHAR LINE.

THE following interesting letter has been kindly placed at our disposal:—

NARI GORGE, AUG. 15.

Just a few hurried lines after the sad fate that befell a portion of our troops and civilians a few miles from here; many had to retreat to this isolated spot. Our loss has been great, including three unfortunate telegraph signallers and a few clerks. We lost about *two lakhs* of rupees in hard cash, besides a large quantity of stores, horses, carts, rifles, ammunition, &c., The Marris are a cowardly lot. All those of our force who escaped, came in here with only what they had on. Hundreds of coolies came for protection to this place, but made their exit to Sibi by the first train. The poor wretches were in a terrible fright and were shaking like aspen leaves. Were we to offer two rupees now per day per coolie we could not get them; hence the work is suspended *sine die*. The head-quarters of the railway are now at Shikarpur. This place is still dreadfully hot, and it is a marvel how poor humanity can exist in this regions!

We are well prepared for the dastardly Marri scoundrels, as an attack is daily expected. Mr. Monk is fortifying his bungalow, which is now pretty safe. All our domestic servants have given us "legbail" and have fled, the bazaar folks following in their wake, so we are left to cook our own food—chappaties and tea! Never was I in such straits before.

Our European community comprises *five* souls—the officer commanding the detachment, the engineer, and three signallers, who take up their *habitat* at night in Mr. Monk's fortress; each has a rifle and ten rounds of ammunition. The other night the alarm was sounded and we were up and on the terraced roof with some of the infantry. In the distance we saw objects advancing towards us in great force; they were within 600 yards of us, when the gallant Madras Light Cavalry charged, but only to find out to their chagrin that they were not the Marris, but a friendly Brahui tribe coming in to offer their aid. They were employed in throwing up "breastworks" around the Engineer's bungalow, and bringing bags of flour, grain, dhall, &c. They seem quiet, but they are not to be trusted. Our spies have arrived with information that we are to be attacked to-night! We are well prepared and on the *qui vive*. We are well, and no sickness.

'Tis a pity the Nari river is not bridged; if this was done, it would facilitate business immensely. We have no reliable news from the unfortunate troops in Kandahar; but it cannot be long now before Ayub Khan is "brought to his bearings."

THE OFFICERING OF GENERAL BURROWS'S TROOPS.

THE *Indian Daily News* draws attention to the way the British troops engaged at Khushki Nakhud were officered—European officers, 24; men 671; native officers 27; men 1,747: that is, there was one officer for about every 28 European soldiers, and one officer to about 66 native soldiers in the column. Modern weapons and modern tactics require that the native troops should have more, instead of fewer officers; when extended, one officer cannot efficiently control the movements and fire of 66 men.

THE DISTURBANCES AT KABUL.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) hear from private sources that the citizens of Kabul have commenced a system of oppression and violence towards the Hindus, Kazilbashis, and others supposed to be well affected to the British. On the day of the departure of our troops, a camel owner in our employ, who had visited the city to secure money and jewellery belonging to him, was robbed and murdered, close to the Lahore gate, and some dozen poor wretched camp followers were also murdered. On the 14th August, the Kohistanis with some Kabulis attacked the Morad Khanis, but the fighting was stopped by Yusuf Khan and the Kotwal. The new Amir has not returned to Kabul, but is still at Sherpur and his authority in the city is wholly disregarded. Proceedings are being taken against persons suspected of having appropriated property belonging to the late Amirs Shere Ali and Yakub Khan. Three persons have been arrested and imprisoned on this charge, Mirza Jaffir, Dewan Narain Dass, the farmer of the octroi duty, and Mirza Mastammad.

AFFAIRS IN THE KHYBER.

A TELEGRAM to the Lahore paper from Jellalabad, Aug. 22, states:—Madat Khan, late Governor of Jellalabad, his brother, and their families have left for India. These sirdars are exremely unpopular and have established for themselves a very bad reputation. They leave behind them no friends and many enemies. The new Governor is energetic and is working well. He yesterday imprisoned the Kotwal of the city, who has held office during the past year or so, but has since released him. The tribal chiefs and leaders have not yet returned from Kabul, but Mahomed Ameen Khan, one of the Lalpura chiefs, has been permitted to come back, leaving his brother in attendance on the Amir. Sundry kafilas are delayed at different places, unable to proceed without the escort furnished by these chiefs. All is quiet in the Jellalabad district. There is not much water in the river, but enough for rafts, and many officers are going this way. General Ghulam Hyder Khan, with a regiment of infantry, some Uzbeg cavalry and artillerymen, has left Kabul for Ghazni. All was quiet in Kabul as late as the 18th instant.

THE MILITARY FUND MEETING AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 25.

A MEETING was convened here by H. H. the Gaekwar and Mr. P. S. Melvill, C. S. I., in one of the detached buildings in the vicinity of the Motee Baug yesterday evening. All the Amirs, Sirdars, the officers of H. B. M.'s 23th European detachment and of the 20th N. I., and the officers of the Baroda State army were present. At a rough calculation there were about four hundred in the room. The speakers were H. H. the Gaekwar and Mr. Melvill, C. S. I.

The Gaekwar addressed the assembly in the vernacular. The purport of his address was that H. E. the Governor of Bombay was the originator of a laudable patriotic undertaking to gather funds for the benefit of the wives and children of those who have bravely fought and sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Paramount Power, and it was proposed to collect subscriptions in Baroda to be added to the amount gathered in Bombay.

Subsequently Mr. Melvill addressed the assembly in English and Urdoo. He further explained that the object of the British Government in subduing Kabul was to gain a scientific frontier, by which peace to India would be ensured.

H. H. headed the list of subscriptions by giving Rs. 10,000. This is the second amount he has subscribed, because soon after the sad intelligence of the massacre of the Kabul Embassy was promulgated here, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was given by H. H. and his adoptive mother, Banee Jumnabai Sahib, for the benefit of the widows and children of those who fell with the British Ambassador.

The subscription list was taken round by Mr. Kazi Shabudeen, Sir Soobs, and one or two others, and the amount subscribed on the spot was about Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 20,000.

THE LATE DR. DOOLITTLE.

THE following letter comes from Dr. E. D. Doolittle, of Pennsylvania, in reference to a communication signed "F." which appeared in these columns soon after the untimely death of the late Dr. Doolittle, so well-known in Bombay:—

66, Centre Square, Easton, Pa. July 19, 1880.

MY DEAR "F."—Many times since I received a copy of the *Bombay Gazette*, sent me by Mr. E. M. Walton, and read your communication touching the life and death of my late brother, Dr. F. W. Doolittle, have I thought of writing to you, and I will defer it no longer.

One who could write so affectionately of my dearly beloved brother Frank cannot be a stranger to me, although I have never and may never look upon your face.

I thank you most heartily for the loving words you wrote of him. It is a great comfort to us who loved my brother so deeply to know that he had friends who also appreciated his many good qualities.

I will give you an extract from a letter I received from my older sister who is living in Virginia city, Nevada:—"I return the notice in the Bombay paper about Frank. Surely whoever wrote it did so expressly to comfort Frank's mother and his family. It was a very kind thought to say the very things we most wanted to hear. He deserves our warmest thanks."

You spoke of his loving, generous heart. As I think of it, how the memories of the past come thronging! He was ten years my senior and from my earliest recollection was my *beau ideal*. Others might at times see some faults in him; but I, who loved him so, to me he was always perfect. Well do I remember that from my very childhood if I much desired anything Frank would see that I had it, and during my college life I don't remember of ever receiving a letter from him, but that it contained a remittance (he was then a Staff Surgeon in the Army); and ever since I came to manhood, as soon as his practice admitted of it in Bombay, he has been accustomed to send me several hundred rupees, saying he presumed I could find some use for it. Ah! you don't find many brothers who act in this way. He not only told me of his love for me, but showed it constantly by his acts. Is it to be wondered at that my heart is very, *very* sad at the loss of such a brother?—my *only* brother.

You spoke of his trip home. How well do I remember my last parting from him. I was alone with him at the steamer (my father then lived 300 miles distant from New York), we put off to the last moment saying good bye, then irresistibly our lips were drawn to each other's, the last clasp of the hands was given, I got away from the crowd on the wharf and he got away from those on deck, and as long as I could see him the tears rolled down his face and my heart seemed melting within me as I looked and wondered if I should ever see his face again. Alas! alas! it was the last time.

Since I received the sad news of Frank's death my dear father, too, has been called away. Thus in so short a time have both father and brother been called away; so am I doubly bereaved. I should be much pleased to hear from you at any time.

Again, thanking you for your kindness, and with my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, I remain, yours faithfully,

E. D. DOOLITTLE, M.D.

HATS AND HATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Reading in your issue of the 24th inst. the paragraph about the "Parsee hat in the High Court," I stumbled over the following passage. "Recent improvements have," says the writer, "assimilated it (the Parsee hat) to a European hat." Now, I agree with the writer that among the Parsees of Bombay there are hats and hats, and that the Parsee (Kadmee) hat wants improvement, but that this can be effected by assimilating it to a European—to a still uglier—hat, that is what I cannot agree with—nay, what I flatly deny. For, even if any native dresses were inartistic, they would always beat the European in one point—that is, character. Europe, since the great French Revolution of 1793, lost to a great extent since the frosty attempt at revival of Grecian and Roman costumes under Napoleon I.—lost completely all character, all sense of beauty, in form and colour; and in our present time our social habits have become so level and regular that there is no longer question of any interest or pictorial suggestion. The ugliness of most things connected with our habits is most remarkable; but the crown of all this ugliness is undoubtedly the hat—our so-called chimney-pot hat. This monstrous head-dress, originally the Puritan Quaker hat, was adopted in the beginning of this century by the Liberals sympathising with America (where the hat came from), then engaged in war for its freedom. Since then it has kept its position and rules despotically the Conservative heads as well as the Liberal. What improvement in matter of taste can be expected from such annihilation of taste. "Look!" says Mr. Watts, the great English artist, in his admirable essay about the present condition of art in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*—"look at a well dressed gentleman ready for dinner or attired for any ceremony! His vesture nearly formless and quite foldless, if he can have his will. His legs, unshaped props; his shirt-front a void; his dress-coat, an unspeakable piece of ignobleness; and all this surmounted by a chimney pot hat! Put it into sculpture, and see the result!" An Eton boy would be a thing to wonder at—to the eyes of Plato or any ancient Greek, accustomed to see the human form and to understand its excellence and beauty. To admiring mammas the ridiculous get up is certainly perfectly lovely, and the boy himself values it beyond measure. A thoughtful mother says, in one of Du Maurier's pictures published in *Punch*, "Remember it is not the coat that makes the gentleman." "Oh! I know that," replies the boy, "it's the hat!" The traditions of the boy stick to the man, who would rather be smitten with leprosy than commit a sin against the sacred law of society. What can be expected from his habits of mind in matters of taste? He will perpetuate the pot-hat and the shapeless costume his second nature has taught him to believe in, and all that is unusual or the least grateful to the eye in colour or shape will be regarded as "bad form." An improvement in matters of taste cannot possibly come from Europe; Europe can only spoil, and unfortunately has already done much damage among the native dresses and industrial art in general. Partly cheapness, and often the desire to imitate Europeans, induces natives to spoil their characteristic costume by adopting fragments of English dress.

The Parsee lady wears—instead of slippers, harmonising so well with the *saree*—high-heeled French boots. The tight-sleeved *cholee*, showing the well shaped arm, is replaced by a shapeless old-fashioned modern European jacket. The pretty little Hindoo girl, attired for some festival, appears in her gorgeous native dress, with heavy silver anklets resting on black patent leather English boots. The admirably embroidered China and Hindu borders on *sarees* is exchanged for Manchester print with its washed out Indian designs. The horridly sharp colours of aniline dye are often preferred to the rich but agreeable tints of native dyeing; and all sorts of rubbish of Manchester and German goods overflowing the bazars is introduced into the native houses.

The native of India or Arabia, China or Japan, has certainly nothing to gain by exchanging his dress for our monstrous garments which distort the human form in the case of men's dress, and which in the case of women's dress impedes all simple nobility and refined grace of movement.

RESARTUS.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the current week, the question has been seriously asked in Parsee circles—How has the learned Chief Justice managed to get rid of his knowledge of native manners and customs acquired during his Lordship's residence for over a quarter of a century in Bombay? The question naturally arises from the description published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th inst. of a scene in the High Court, in which a Parsee youth, wearing a Persian hat, is represented to have entered the division court in which his Lordship presided, for the purpose of consulting his professional adviser. His Lordship's attention having been drawn to the youth by the circumstance that he had kept his hat on in court, an enquiry as to his nationality elicited the answer that he was a Parsee. In the face of this fact, the direction given by the Chief Justice that the man should remove his hat or remove himself from the court has taken the Parsee community, or a portion of it at any rate, by surprise. The question involved is a serious one affecting the liberty of the subject, which the learned Chief Justice should be the last person in the world to invade; and a fervent hope is entertained that a public discussion of it will lead to the only solution which the difficulty raised is susceptible of.

In the present transition state of the Parsee headdress, who is to draw—and where is to be drawn—the line that should determine the cast and shape of a Parsee hat? As you correctly say, among the Parsees there are hats and hats. Every permanent resident of Bombay knows, or ought to know, that at least four descriptions of Parsee hats have been in common use during the last five years. And among these the Persian hat—to which the Chief Justice took exception—has been an article of trade with several shopkeepers in the Kalbadevi Road. Having seen the "objectionable" hat, I admit that the top and its colour, which was dark, were slightly different from those of an ordinary Persian hat; but it would be childish to argue that this difference constituted a legal barrier to the Parsee's admittance into a public court of justice.

Had the youth, in obedience to the mandate of the Chief Justice, removed the hat, he would, according to the tenets of his religion have, committed a contempt of court. It is well known that a Parsee bare-headed, if he speaks or eats or drinks, or a Parsee bare-footed, if he walks a single pace, is a renegade to the behests of his religion; and had the youth in question bowed to the injunction given him and bared his head in court, my Lord the Chief Justice—I say it with all deference—would have unwittingly been accessory to the commission of a grave sin as well as a grievous contempt of court.

I declare that the Persian hat, which the learned Chief Justice condemned, is a recognised headdress among the Parsee youth of the period among all Kadmee Parsees, and others. In support of my assertion, let me mention as an instance that it is the head-dress of the editor of a Gujeratee paper who, while wearing it, is admitted to all public meetings and courts of justice. To say that no objection has ever been raised to his appearance therein is to show, in all its nakedness, the captious nature of the objection upon which the Chief Justice of Bombay ejected a man from a public court against his will and against the principles of

Aug. 27. ENGLISH JUSTICE.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th August 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p. m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, NW, WNW W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	230
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·87
" " year	43·75
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 21st August 1880.

	Open 1,168½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching		90,798	0	0
Merchandize		1,85,922	0	0
	Total Rs.	2,76,719	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,168½ miles	Total Rs.	2,31,470	13	3
Increase		45,808	2	9

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteers, Esplanade Bandstand, this evening (weather permitting).
Football Return Match, United v. Byculla, 5-30 p. m.
Gymkhana Cricket, practice game 2-30 p. m.
Meeting Committee Sir R. Temple Memorial Fund, Town Hall, 5 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p.m.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Siam (s), from Australia; Nizam (s), China: Sidonian (s), Marseilles.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Radetzki	Suppé.
Overture	Octoroon	Benedict.
Reminiscences of Donizetti		Ard. Godfrey.
Waltz	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Quadrille	The Times	C. Coote.
Galop	Charlotten	Bergen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening, at 9:—

March	Belle Boeme	Janni.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Gute Nacht		Abt.
Waltz	Freuet euch des Lebens	Strauss.
An Evening about Town		Basquit.
Kroenungsmarch	Profet	Meyerbeer.
Eine nette sorte		Thiele.
Quadrille	Bon Jour	Zikof.
Romanza	Alla Stella Confidente	Robaudi.
Galop	Flotte Burschen	Strauss.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The *s. s.* Cutch Pehlwan and Sidonian left the dock yesterday.

AT the Grant Road Methodist Church, to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 6 o'clock, the Pastor, I. F. Row, will preach a sermon on, "Lessons suggested by the recent disasters in Afghanistan." The public are invited.

FIRE.—On Thursday last a fire broke out at Bhooleshwar on the premises of Lall Mohunjee Maharaj, but prompt assistance being rendered by the neighbours, and the police, with the aid of the Mandvie steam fire-engine, it was got under before any material damage could be done.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Gunput Balia, a cart driver, who died from tetanus following injuries which he sustained on the 19th inst. by his having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart. A verdict to this effect was recorded.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 21st inst. was 52 feet and 6 tenths; in the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet and 3 tenths. The total rainfall up to date was 44 inches, 83 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 68 inches 7 cents.

ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday last Abdool Rahimon, a lad about fourteen years of age, had the fore finger of his left hand crushed in the machinery at the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills, Tardeo.—On the same day Curreembux Eliabux had his right eye knocked out by a shuttle from a weaving machine at the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Mills at Tardeo. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

FOOTBALL.—The return match, United *vs.* Byculla, comes off this evening at 5-30. Players:—United.—*Forwards.*—W. Plunkett, W. Burrowes, R. Saunders, C. Saunders, H. Gawthorne, J. Devlin, F. Reade, J. Carroll, B. Knowles, C. Doyle, H. Bremmer, W. Jervis, M. Sargon, H. Hayter, E. Walsh (Captain.) *Half-Backs*—W. McAfee, J. Smith. *Three-quarter Backs*—T. Brumby, E. Corke. *Goal-keeper*—E. McGarry. Byculla.—*Forwards*—D. Bhore, T. Wright G. Reuniou, A. Sutton, J. Brooks, G. Blakeman, S. Yeats, H. Shrewsbury, J. Brown, H. Binks, T. Avery, H. Bristow, W. Grogan, A. Malcolm, H. Gordon (Captain). *Half-backs*—A. Brown, E. H. Brown. *Three quarter Backs*—G. Herbert, C. Harvey. *Goal-keeper*.—C. Rosselet.

CARTS FOR THE FRONT.—On Thursday morning all the bullock carts in Poona and those coming from the districts were brought by the police to the compound opposite the Poona Hotel for inspection. It was said that carts were urgently required for transport service in connection with General Phayre's column. All the carts were examined and those that were good and serviceable were sent to the Commissariat office, and those that were rejected were allowed to go. The passed carts will be forwarded to the front, and the owners paid their full value. The question now is, why were not these steps taken before? Mr. Prescott, Superintendent of Police, Major Ducat, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Kyte, Police Inspector, were the gentlemen who examined the carts.—*Deccan Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING IN THE FORT.—On Thursday evening, Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee received a summons to attend a family, several members of which had suddenly fallen sick. It appears that a boy of the name of Jehangeer Jamasjee Bhewage was playing on Thursday evening in the Fort, outside the Presidency Pay Office, in company with a number of scholars of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School, when he found some nuts, which he tasted, and, finding them pleasant to the palate, gave his friend, Nusserwanjee Bezunjee, some. The other boys obtained a supply of the nuts, and one of them took a quantity home, and distributed them among his brother, sister and mother, who all ate some. At about six o'clock symptoms of illness set in, and Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee was sent for; several other people also sent applications to Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee, at the same time, and seven or eight persons were brought into his dispensary for treatment. Altogether, about twenty people suffered from eating the nuts

BENGAL.

FALSE POINT HARBOUR.—A new chart of False Point harbour and its approaches has lately been issued by the Marine Survey Department. The sheet has been corrected up to the present time from Captain A. D. Taylor's late examinations. The extension of the spit in a northerly direction is very marked, and since the last survey, in 1876, Reddie Point has extended some 300 yards seaward. We heard some little time ago that a small light was to be exhibited on this sandy point, but there is no indication of it at present. If such a light had been in existence in March last, the grounding of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chinsurah might, perhaps, have been avoided.—*Englishman.*

A NEW FORM OF BILL OF LADING.—It may be remembered that in April last a new form of bill of lading was prepared and laid before a meeting of merchants and shipowners in London with the view of meeting the objections of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the form of bill previously framed by the Committee sitting in London for the purpose. It was resolved at this meeting that the amended form should be sent to the Bengal Chamber with a request that, if it were not approved, they would appoint some half dozen members of Calcutta firms, who might be in London at the time, to meet a similar number of shipowners there, and endeavour, jointly with them, to frame a form of bill acceptable to all parties. The Bengal Chamber, not approving of the form of bill sent, resolved to avail themselves of this proposition, and to invite the members then in London to choose six of their number for the purpose of carrying it out. We now learn that the gentlemen who have been selected to represent the Chamber in the matter are Messrs. J. N. Bullen, F. W. Heilgers, W. Macfarlane, E. A. Mavrogordato, P. J. Nicholas, and H. Reinhold.—*Englishman.*

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA COTTON MILLS.—The sixth ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Empress of India Cotton Mills Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 55, Canning Street, Calcutta, on the 21st August. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That the directors' report and the accounts, for the half year ending 30th June, 1880, circulated to the shareholders, be adopted and passed as correct." "That a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, equal to 12 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, be declared payable on and after the 1st proximo, and that the balance of Rs. 81,494 1-8, at credit of the profit and loss account, be carried forward to next half-year." "That the directors be, and hereby are, empowered to construct the additional accommodation required for the proper storage of cotton and yarn, and for quarters, as suggested in their report." "That the directors be instructed to procure from England machinery for carding and other purposes, as suggested in their report." "That the action of the directors in adopting precautionary measures against the risk of fire be and is hereby confirmed."

MADRAS.

THE MADRAS RAINFALL.—According to the Astronomer, the total quantity of rain collected from January 1st to 20th August this year is 15 inches, the average due for the same period being 13·2 inches.

THE LATE LIEUT. DOBS N.—The Commandant, "Queen's Own" Sapper and Miners, having reported to the Government with deep regret that Lieutenant A. E. Dobson, R. E., attached to the Public Works Department, temporarily doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, died at Safed Sung, Afghanistan, on the 20th ultimo, the Madras Government have in an order stated that they "much regret the death of this promising young officer."

THE MEMORIAL TO BISHOP FENNELLY.—The committee appointed at the public meeting held to get up a memorial of the late Bishop Stephen Fennelly have been able to collect close upon four thousand rupees, but it appears that the Cathedral in Armenian Street will not permit the placing of stained glass windows on the back of the high altar. Mr Chisholm, the well known architect, was consulted, and from the hasty inspection he made of the Cathedral he did not think that the windows could be put up.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 14th to the 20th instant, 2 Europeans, 7 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 230 Hindoos, and 31 Mahomedans died in Madras, a total of 289 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years being 284 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 16 from smallpox, 4 from measles, 72 from fever, 34 from dysentery, 12 from diarrhœa, and 151 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 37·7 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 37·2 per 1,000 per annum.

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—The Madras correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes—Our harbour works are being very favourably reported on. Those who held that the harbour could never be constructed confess themselves in the wrong; there is but little doubt of its completion now. Those who say that after completion the sand will creep round and close it, can only say wait and see. The north pier is fast approaching completion, the curved portion is finished, and the engineer has some reason to pride himself on the fact that the end of this portion of the construction is only 8 inches out of the exact spot which was mapped out for it on the plan. Considering all the difficulties he has had to contend with, he has achieved a wonderful success. The rubble base for the remainder of the north pier is now nearly all laid. It would all have been down but for the unfortunate fact that one of the quarries at Ambatore threatens to fail, while from Pallaveram a sufficient quantity cannot be brought up daily. The curved portion of the south pier has been commenced, but there is great difficulty in making out the base. The drain which is intended to carry off the town drainage to prevent its getting into the harbor is slowly progressing. How the harbor itself is to be kept clean, nobody has as yet stated.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND PUNJAB.

THE Pathan who recently murdered his wife and three other women at Lahore has been committed to the sessions for trial.

SMALL CAUSE COURT LAW.—A most curious proceeding has been brought to our notice in connection with the Court of Small Causes at Allahabad. It appears that while and up to the time Mr. Knox filled the post of Judge of the Court, he interpreted the laws as giving him no authority to issue writs of attachment against the salaries of judgment debtors who happened to be residing and earning their livelihood beyond the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Court, as there is no section in the Acts regulating the procedure of the Small Cause Courts extending their jurisdiction beyond the limits fixed by the local Governments. To all applications made for such attachments on degrees given by him, Mr. Knox refused permission and added that the law had specially provided a section under which such applicants could obtain certificates of their decrees and proceed to recover their money. But now Mr. Alexander is officiating as judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad and he interprets the law differently. He holds Mr. Knox is quite wrong, and that a Judge of Small Cause Court is fully empowered to write a docket to the remotest corner of India and order monies due to judgment debtors to be withheld and remitted to his Court, and not only this, but he has a form printed by which half of a man's salary has to be withheld till the pleasure of the Court; for instance, a judgment is passed against Mr. Smith for Rs. 20; a letter is sent to his superior to "deduct half his salary every month and remit it to the Small Cause Court," Mr. Smith may be drawing Rs. 200 per month, so Rs. 100 will have to be remitted to the Court till a letter is received stating the claim is satisfied. But the main point at issue is, which of the two Judges is right and which wrong? Mr. Knox is held to be a great legal authority, and has compiled a library of legal works which are accepted as authority all over the North West Provinces. Mr. Knox, moreover, is not the only Judge who has thus interpreted the Code as to the jurisdiction of a Small Cause Court, several Civil Courts in practice have adopted his views.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says—With characteristic surprise at the spectacle of defeat, Englishmen are letting all the world know of their chagrin and their determination to restore their supremacy at all costs. This is very well; but it may be worth remembering that other European nations are apt to take us not at, but beyond, our word. Foreign papers are talking of the slaughter of three thousand English troops, while there were really but eight hundred in the defeated brigade. For all we know, a large portion may now be safe within Kandahar. Supposing that the whole had been destroyed—and we know that this is not the case—the loss would be less than one-thirtieth of the troops employed for the subjugation of the Afghans, before any of the new reinforcements are taken into consideration. Two guns have been lost out of a total of 146. The Anglo-Indian army has been successful at every point except this. Ayub Khan's force of organized soldiers amounts to about eight thousand, though he was joined by Wali Shere Ali's men, and probably by other desperate swordsmen, who swelled his numbers to a total of about twelve thousand. He has thirty-five or more likely thirty-six field pieces, which would be little aid to him in a regular siege of the citadel of Kandahar, even if he were capable of undertaking one. The garrison of the place is small—perhaps now about as strong as the brigade which was defeated; but General Primrose has provisions for three months, and is within walls. General Phayre will soon be with him at the head of at least seven battalions of infantry—three of which are British—nine squadrons of cavalry, and eighteen guns. If these, with the troops in Kandahar, are not enough to turn the tide, as we hold that they certainly are, there is the strong division under General Roberts which has been detached from Kabul. Behind General Phayre is a friendly potentate, the Khan of Khelat, who offers what is most needed, means of transport. All considerations tend to show that within a few days the disaster will be repaired and the power of the army of India to work its will upon the Afghans once more demonstrated. But this was never in doubt. No one ever supposed that the tribes, divided as they are by dynastic and other jealousies, could offer effectual resistence. One matter, anyhow, of the highest importance is certain. The English army is teaching the Afghans the art of war, the value of breech-loaders, and the use of rifled artillery. Napoleon found a Europe trained to antiquated maxims and practices of war; he defeated army after army till a school of generals arose who had learned through defeat to become victorious. Then at last the master fell under the blows of his pupils. It is not impossible that we may be gradually teaching the warlike tribes how to resist the might of civilized armies. When the odds are five to one in men and six to one in guns against us; when the gunners turn out to be well taught, and many of the infantry are armed with breechloaders which they know how to use, the question may well arise whether we are not strengthening the Afghan nation without rendering it friendly. That we shall overcome the military difficulties of the situation nobody doubts. But there are other difficulties in abundance, behind them and deeper than them. Meanwhile, certain remarks in a recent issue of the *Times* are a symptom that some of those who have hitherto lent themselves to the most extravagant views about India, its value, its security, and the rest of it, are being slowly brought round by events to a more sane and rational estimate of the conditions on which that terrible dependency holds her Imperial mistress.

HORSEWHIPPING A CURATE.

AT the Ottery St. Mary petty sessions, on Aug. 5th, a summons for assault—and one which has been the subject of considerable local talk—came on for hearing. William Hoare Smith was charged with assaulting Walter Burne Gurney on July 15. The defendant is the son of a well-known exhibitor of live stock, and lives at Whimple, and the complainant is curate of Whimple. Mr. Gurney has occupied his present position between three and four years, and until recently has been on very friendly terms with the family. When the curate was married, some six months since, the Smiths took a prominent part in getting up a testimonial to him. A few weeks since Mr. Smith returned with his wife to Whimple, after they have since lived there. On Sunday, July 11, Mr. Smith, his wife, and his father and mother, attended divine service at Whimple church. The complainant, who was the preacher, took for his text the words, "The wages of sin is death," and in his sermon denounced the sins of immorality, unchastity, and drunkenness. On the following morning the father and mother of the defendant called upon the rector and complained of the sermon, and it was plainly hinted that the curate would receive a horsewhipping. On Tuesday the defendant himself called at Mr. Gurney's lodgings and announced his intention of horsewhipping that gentleman, but the curate was not at home. On Thursday the curate went to one of the churchwardens, Mr. Venn, and asked Mr. Venn to accompany him to Mr. Smith's. Mr. Venn consented, and on the road they were met by the defendant, who immediately charged the curate with having preached "at" him in the sermon in question, and after some words had been exchanged he boxed Mr. Gurney's ears, and then pulled from under his waistcoat a dog-whip, with which he thrashed the curate. After some little time Mr. Venn and others interfered, and the affair was so far terminated. When it came before the magistrates an application was made to have the summons withdrawn, the defendant undertaking to give an ample apology, to pay all the costs, and to give £25 to the hospital. After some discussion the bench agreed to this course.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT (Trade Mark "Anti-Fat," registered) is the celebrated American remedy for corpulency. It is purely vegetable, being a compound concentrated fluid extract of sea lichens, and is perfectly harmless. No particular change of diet required. Will reduce a fat person from 2lb. to 5lb. a week. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. "Corpulency is not only a disease of itself, but the harbinger of others," wrote Hipocrates 2,000 years ago, and what was true then is not less so to-day. The consequences of obesity are often more serious than is generally supposed. The thick accumulations of fat in the tissues mechanically oppress adjacent organs, thereby producing dyspheea (shortness of breath) and disturbances in the circulation, characterised by palpitation of the heart, fainting, determination of blood to the brain, derangements of the stomach, liver, kindneys, uterus, &c. In consequence of the congestion of the stomach, the patient becomes dyspeptic and is tormented with flatulency, acidity of the stomach, and eructations. The impediments to a free circulation of the blood, and the increased pressure of the masses of fat throughout the system on the blood-vessels, produce a determination of blood to the brain, whence arise somnolency, torpor of the mental and physical functions, and not infrequently apoplexy. Obesity is undoubtedly a not infrequent cause of fatty degeneration of the heart and liver. Speaking of the heart, a late author says:—"Some of the instances of sudden death of fat people may be reasonably ascribed to a rupture of the organ in this weakened state."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by those eminent in the medical profession.

THOMAS FAIRBANK, M.D., of Windsor, Surgeon to her Majesty the Queen, referring to ANTI-FAT in the "British Medical Journal," of June 7, 1879, says:—"I gave some of this extract (Fucus Vesiculosus) to a very corpulent lady, who in three months lost three stones in weight without any change of diet. Since then I have frequently given it for reducing weight depending on the accumulation of adipose tissue, and have never found it fail. I may state that a patient who has been lately taking it as an anti-fat, and who always suffered very much from rheumatic pains about the body, has been entirely free from such trouble while she has been taking the extract, a fact while she quite independently noted."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces a Lady Four Pounds per Week.

"Manchester-square, London, Sept. 30, 1879.

"The Botanic Medicine Co., Great Russell-street-buildings, London, W. C.

"Gentlemen,—My mother has used your ANTI-FAT for over three months and has found it to reduce her on the average of four pounds per week. She has commended it to several friends.—Yours truly,

"W. C. UPTON."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is endorsed by Messrs Johnson and Oldham, Chemists, of Dublin, who write the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of Sept. 9, 1879:—"We sell a good deal of your ANTI-FAT, and hear favourable accounts on every side, one gentleman, a magistrate in the North of Ireland, having told us that it reduced him fourteen pounds within a month.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 9lbs. in Four Weeks.

Edward Parrett, Esq., Chemist of Market-square, Winslow, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 12th, 1879:—

"One lady to whom I have sold Allan's Anti-Fat has decreased 9lbs. in four Weeks."

Thomas Newbould, Esq., Chemist, of Bradford, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 11, 1879:—

"The gentleman for whom I obtained four bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat has derived great benefit from the same, and has recomended it to friend. Please send me one dozen at once."

C. J. Arblaster, Esq., Chemist, of Birmingham, writes, under date of June 4, 1879:—

"Have just received a capital account of the effects of Anti-Fat in reducing corpulency."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT gives satisfaction.

T. L. Reeve, Esq., of Birmingham, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 1, 1879:—

"A gentleman having used one dozen bottles of ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, reports a satisfactory reduction."

J. A. Steward, Esq., of Worcester, writes to the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of June 18, 1879:—

"Three bottles of ANTI-FAT have produced a wonderful effect."

Herr F. Arnott, of the Elbe, Prussia, writes the Botanic Medicine Company, under date of July 15, 1879:—

"I have much pleasure to inform you that by taking six bottles of your ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT, I am ten pounds lighter.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT reduces 5lbs. a Week.

22, Redcliffe-street, South Kensington, S. W., June 2d, 1879.

"To the Proprietors of Allan's Anti-Fat.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your Wonderful medicine Anti-Fat both in America and this country. Through its use I can thin down at command, losing on an average five pounds per week.—Yours respectfully,

HARRY BRAHAM."

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.—Trade Mark "Anti-Fat" (Registered), and Pamphlet, entitled "How to get Lean Without Starvation" (Copyrighted). All infringers will be promptly prosecuted. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

ADDRESS BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, GREAT RUSSELL ST REET-BUILDINGS LONDON, W.C.

JELLICOE,
2, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.
Agent for Bengal, North-West Provinces and the Punjaub.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS.....Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... ,, 30

Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Imperial Whisky, One Star at Rs. 22.....
Ditto Two Stars at Rs. 23..... } Per dozen.
Ditto Three Stars at Rs. 24.....
Scottish Standard Whisky in Qts, at Rs. 25 ... }
Ditto ditto in Pts. (Flasks) at Rs. 13 } Do.
Ditto ditto in Half Pts. do. at Rs. 7 }
T. Brancker, Junr., and Co.'s sherry at Rs. 22 Do.

WILLIAM BELL & Co.,
10, Elphinstone Circle.

THE undersigned have received a small parcel of AROMATIC GINGER ALE manufactured by Corry & Co., Belfast, in Sodawater Bottles, casks of 8 doz., at Rs. 30 per Cask, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
14th April, 1880.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	per doz.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh ..... Qts,	Rs. 25
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere et Fils, established 1729— Green Seal.....Magnums...	26
D.....Qts,	30
Do.....Pts,	26
BASS' BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co ..... Qts,	5-6
Do, do, do, do..... Pts,	3-6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal..... Qts,	28
Vino Puro, White Seal..... Pts,	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Officquoz's Carte Blanche ..... Rs.	36	0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry..... ,,	40	0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ..... ,,	55	0 ... 58 0

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer ..... Rs.	19	8
Deidesheimer ..... ,,	17	8 ,, 20 8
Geisenheimer ..... ,,	18	8 ,, 21 8
Leisbraumilch ..... ,,	22	0 ,, 26 0
Steinwein ..... ,,	22	9 ...
Ruedesheimer ..... ,,	28	12 ,, 29 12
Marcobrunner ..... ,,	29	12 ,, 32 8
Queen Victoria Berg ..... ,,	36	8 ...

*BRANDY.

Muller Freres's Brandy ..... Rs.	19	0 per doz. qts.
Bonlestin & Co Do. ..... ,,	19	0 ,,
F. Dessandier & Co. * Brandy ..... ,,	24	0 ,,
Fromy and Rogers "*** 3 Stars Cognac ... ,,	30	0 ,,

CLARETS.

From H. and O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands ..... Rs.	13	0 Rs. 15 0
Les Canons ..... ,,	17	0 ,, 19 0
Chateau Lafitte ..... ,,	24	0 ...
Chateau Leoville ..... ,,	20	0 ...

From MONTHEUIL FRANE FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche ..... ,,	28	0 Rs. 28 0
Chateau Lyrose ..... ,,	26	0 ,, 28 0
Chateau Divian ..... ,,	26	0 ,, 28 0
Chateau d'Disan ..... ,,	26	0 ...
Chateau des Tours ..... ,,	26	0 ,, 28

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	per 2 doz. pts.
IND (COOPS) & Co.'s PALE ALE.....Rs.	4 12 Rs. 3 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants ..... ,,	24 0 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky ..... ,,	24 0 ...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance of reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN.

	At ex Champagne Qts.	Per Doz. Pints.
Carte Blanche, dry..... Per doz.	Rs.	36 4
Cabinet Indis, extra dry ..... ,,	,,	42

SHERRY.

From Messrs. REIN AND Co., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878 ..... Per doz. quarts	Rs.	16 8
Do. do. 1876 ..... ,,	,,	17 8
Do. do. 1872 ..... ,,	,,	20 0
Do. do. 1868 ..... ,,	,,	21 0
Montilla Sherry ..... ,,	,,	21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876..... ,,	,,	19 0
Do. do. do 1871..... ,,	,,	21 0
Muscatel, 1878 ..... ,,	,,	19 0
Do. 1876 ..... ,,	,,	20 0
Madeira 1875 ..... ,,	,,	18 0
Do. 1871 ..... ,,	,,	20 0

BURGUNDY.

From A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS.

Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine. ..... Per doz. quarts.	Rs.	10 0

CLARET.

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc ..... Per doz. quarts	Rs.	10 0
St. Estephe ..... ,,	,,	11 0
Haut Canon ..... ,,	,,	13 8
Margaux ..... ,,	,,	15 0
Chateau Larose ..... ,,	,,	23 0
,, Mouton Rothschild ..... ,,	,,	36 0
,, Lafite ..... ,,	,,	44 0

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes ..... Per doz. quarts	Rs.	18
Chateau Yquem ..... ,,	,,	45

BITTER.

Vin d' Harib, a beautiful Liquor before dinner ..... Per doz. qts. Rs. 27 0

BRANDY.

From Messrs. DE LAAGH FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade status and star * Per doz. quarts.	Rs:	24 0

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars ..... Per doz. quarts	Rs.	23 8
Gold ,, ... ,,	,,	29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of
WESTFALIAN HAM.

Best select quality..... Per lb. Rs. 0-12-6

TERMS—CASH.
Orders to be accompanied by Cash remittances.

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ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus].

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 ,, ,, about EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 ,, ,, about TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 ,, ,, about TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
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